



REPUBLICANS NOMINATE HUGHES; PROGRESSIVES TAKE ROOSEVELT

Supreme Court Justice Chosen on Third Ballot Fourth Day of Convention and Resigns Bench—The Colonel Named by Acclamation at Same Time—Harmony Efforts Are Fruitless Despite Eagerness to Patch Differences.

Chicago—United States Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes was nominated for president on the third ballot by the Republican convention, Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was nominated for vice president.

The Hughes vote was 562½, and it required only 494 to nominate. The roll call was ended at 12:39 p. m., Saturday, and it showed only scattering opposition. Roosevelt had 18½ votes; Lodge had 7, DuPont 5, Weeks 3, La Follette 3.

Justice Hughes was told of his nomination by newspaper men while he sat at luncheon with his wife and two daughters at their home in Washington. He received the news without evident emotion, saying that he would later make a formal statement.

As soon as the Hughes victory was known to the large audience at the Coliseum the band started playing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the audience rose and cheered. Some of the delegates started a parade of state banners, but as a parade it wasn't a thrilling sight. Most of the people stood quietly on their chairs, after the first applause, and watched the show.

Roosevelt and Parker. Colonel Roosevelt was unanimously nominated for the presidency by the Progressives in convention at the auditorium. John M. Parker of Louisiana was nominated for the vice presidency.

There was real excitement at the Progressive meeting. The delegate action in naming the colonel brought out cheering and other evidence of enthusiasm that shook the building.

The Roosevelt nomination came just four minutes earlier than that of Hughes. What promised to be a record demonstration for the ex-president was curbed with difficulty by Chairman Raymond Robins, and the convention proceeded to finish its work.

As soon as the Republican convention opened at 11 a. m., Saturday, the members of the committee which had conferred with a Progressive party committee, regarding a candidate to agree on, announced through Senator Reed Smoot that the Republicans had decided on Hughes as the man. The reply of the Progressives regarding the Hughes suggestion was that they would submit it to their convention.

Shortly afterward came a communication from Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay suggesting Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts as second choice to himself in the Progressive convention. Mr. Smoot reported. The Progressives tabled Colonel Roosevelt's suggestion—which meant they would consider none but the ex-president.

The Conference Report.

"The support of Justice Hughes in the Republican convention," said the conference report by the Republican members of the committee, "respects spontaneous interest and belief in his candidacy, which have shown themselves in widely scattered states and among all classes and groups of voters. These have shown themselves without any formal organization in his behalf and are one ground for believing that the candidacy would be acceptable to all groups of Republicans and would reunite them."

"His silence as to recent issues is the necessary result," the report continued, "of his judicial position. His earlier speeches and declarations, however, give ground for the assurance that he is in accord with the platform that has been adopted by the Republican and Progressive conventions."

After that, it was all done but the shouting. One after another favorite son delegations were released in rapid succession to Hughes and the convention machinery went smoothly about its business.

Progressives in Gloom.

At the Progressive gathering there was gloom when Colonel Roosevelt's communication from Oyster Bay was read. The men and women who had come from all parts of the country, waving flags and shouting in the expectation of going through another campaign under the leadership of their idol were tremendously disappointed when he asked them in his letter to unite the Republicans on the candidacy of Senator Lodge.

The "pep" seemed to fade out of the gathering. Delegates dropped back in their seats stunned—and then came a few expressions of disgust. Demands of approval were made for the course which George W. Perkins and other leaders have followed in guiding the destinies of the Progressive cause so far as this.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Justice Hughes sent to the Republicans formal acceptance of the nomination and gave notification of his immediate resignation from the supreme bench.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
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It is all over now. The dust has settled in the Coliseum. The hotels have undergone a thorough cleaning and scrubbing. Such street decorations as survived the long windy rainstorm which wet the first three days of the convention have come down. Delegates and professional politicians

got out of the city as rapidly as possible. And Chicago prepared to catch up on its sleep and go back to home cooking.

This place has closed its eyes on a scene of mad politics. Yet there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm as compared with the Republican convention of four years ago. The claims of candidates were not presented as aggressively as were the claims of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, the rival candidates in 1912. The issue is different.

At the last convention each side was asserting its claims to the control of the party machinery; each side was insisting that it was voicing the sentiment of the party. It was a conflict—one of the most memorable in our political history—between men who felt that the life of their party depended on the success of their efforts.

Each side feared that the other side would kill the organization, the stand-patters by refusing to meet the needs of the hour, the Progressives by a surrender of what Mr. Taft's friends called Republican conservatism.

This time the distinctions of four years ago disappeared, and there seemed to be no material difference between the programs of the two sides so far as they relate to issues or platform phraseology.

The password this time was "Hungry," and it opened any caucus door. The politicians are hungry for the offices from which they were separated by the Democracy's return to power. They are reinforced by the candidates for the United States senate and congress and for state and local offices.

Harmony Demand of Candidates. These aspirants realized at the convention that in a presidential year much depends upon whether the tide is with the party or against it.

The special interests also are hungry. For the first time in many years they have found the atmosphere at Washington chilly and uninviting. "The old home isn't what it used to be." The lobbyists who visit Washington now are as watchful as wild ducks toward the end of the shooting season. The special interests are not willing to take any chances; the candidate who desires their support will have to show them that he is available. These two elements, the hungry politicians and the representatives of the hungry, favor-seeking corporations, sifted out the claims of candidates shrewdly and announced their choices early.

There was a third factor which enters into the calculations here—namely, the fact that the Progressives were hungry also. They were responsible for the overthrow of the party's nominee four years ago, and they did not want to assume responsibility for such a Democratic victory this year.

The Hughes Boom. There were some Progressives who steadily believed that Colonel Roosevelt was the strongest man who could be nominated, in spite of the fact that he had eliminated every outside element to which the party could appeal, as well as a large number within the party.

Early in the convention the drift went toward Hughes. His friends said he would have more votes on the first ballot than all of the favorite sons combined. This claim, of course, was not conceded by the other candidates, but the number of the delegates pledged to him seemed to grow in spite of the fact that he was soon receiving the attacks which are generally directed against a growing candidate. Senator La Follette was the choice of radical reformers, but there were very few of them in the convention.

At the opening Senator Cummins had a following among his neighbors. Senator Burton had a considerable personal following. Former Vice President Fairbanks had an earnest support, and Senator Weeks' workers were in evidence.

Senator Harding's speech as temporary chairman was all that conditions and circumstances would permit. The great Webster said: "Eloquence exists in the man, in the subject and in the occasion." Eloquence had only one-third of a chance. It had the man. Senator Harding is an orator. The committee could not have selected a better man to open such a convention. He is both pleasing and imposing in appearance. He has an excellent voice and a splendid delivery, and he represented in his views and hopes that element of the party which was dominant in the convention. His speech possessed strength and humor and his thoughts were expressed in phrases that will be repeated by those who lack his skill in rhetoric.

The speech satisfied the audience, for it was just such an audience as would like that sort of a speech. He was greeted with enthusiasm on his appearance, his principal points were applauded enthusiastically and his conclusion brought forth another burst of enthusiasm. He may feel that he acquitted himself with credit and the convention found gratification in that fact that it got what it wanted in the way of a speech.

But the subject and the occasion were lacking. The subject was restoration of the Republican party to power and there is no inspiration in such a subject to bring forth an epoch-making speech. The Republican party was put out of power because it had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. It had converted popular government into a predatory oligarchy; it had betrayed the people and given them over to spoliation at the hands of the special interests. Favor seeking corporations had been permitted to take control of the instrumentalities of government and employ them for private enrichment.

The injustice finally became so rank and the swollen fortunes so conspicuous that a large portion of the Republican party revolted.

More than half of the Republicans had the independence to leave the organization and, by bolting, they expressed their determination to rid the party of corporate domination, even if it were necessary to pass through a national defeat in order to make the party free.

As a result of the division in the Republican ranks the Democratic party came into power, and proceeded to put into law a reform program without parallel in the history of the country. In addition to facing domestic problems of great importance, in addition to having to deal with abuses that had grown in size until a remedy was more or less indispensable without more or less industrial disturbance—in addition to these home embarrassments, the Democratic administration inherited from the Republican administration a Mexican situation, and was soon afterwards confronted with a world war without a parallel in history.

Harding's Task Impossible. Senator Harding's subject was the attitude of the Republican party toward the administration that had replaced them.

Let us forget our differences," was the Republican slogan. But will the public forget the riot of privilege? This is the program as outlined, in convention, if it is stripped of its drapery and plainly stated. The chief issue before the country will be whether the reforms which have been secured by twenty years' agitation are to be lost by the restoration to authority of those who by the misuse of power aroused the voters to revolt. No wonder those who are interested in the success of this program seek to divert attention from economic issues to so-called preparedness.

The two conventions in session in Chicago were vastly different bodies, as anyone discovered who attended them. The delegates to both conventions called themselves Republicans; they spoke in the same spirit of reverence of the history and traditions of the party and they now look forward with equal hope and faith to the Republican party of the future, but they were as different in the spirit which animated them as if the delegates lived in different worlds and had nothing in the past or future to link them together.

The regular Republican convention was a cut and dried affair. Everything moved like clockwork, and a stately dignity prevailed except when the convention was quickened by a joke. Then the delegates laughed just enough to show that they were human, and then fell back into the manner of men in a treadmill.

Moose Convention Spontaneous.

The Progressive convention was neither cut nor dried; it was a spontaneous body and most of the delegates felt like Henry Allen of Wichita expressed himself. He said he felt like a man in a powder mill with matches in his pocket. If any hot-heads were sent to the regular Republican convention, all the warmth



radicalized the more radical element in the convention led by ex-Congressman Murdock of Kansas and Congressman MacDonald of Michigan. Murdock warned them that they could expect nothing from the Republican convention, and favored proceeding with the nomination of Roosevelt.

Congressman MacDonald went even further than Murdock and advised the Progressive convention to tell the Republican convention to depart thence and make its abode in the fiery realm where even a drop of water cannot be had to cool a parched tongue.

The speeches of Murdock and MacDonald were cheered, and there were even suggestions of a stampede, but Pinchot, Bonaparte and Foulke supported Garfield, and their counsel prevailed. When the vote was taken, the years overwhelmed the opposition. But the fight indicated the spirit of the convention and the independence of the delegates.

Business Men's Meeting. A business men's meeting was held in the Garrick theater at which several Roosevelt speeches were made to an enthusiastic audience. Alexander H. Reuell presided and pictured Mr. Roosevelt as the only American who gives expression to the "true American spirit." Kellogg Fairbanks praised Colonel Roosevelt as the only man who could put the country in a state of preparedness for war.

Congressman Gardner added his endorsement of Roosevelt as the only candidate who knew what to do and how to do it. Mr. Gardner painted a dismal picture of the future unless the country elected the former president. The main features of the picture were "20,000,000 soldiers in Europe demobilized," "industries prostrated" and "countries bankrupted."

To his imagination, this country offers the only prize in sight for these fatigued troops, representing governments without credit and nations without industries, upon which to build credits. Mr. Gardner expected this country to be invaded unless Mr. Roosevelt was put in charge of the government and the government put in a state of preparedness.

One interesting feature of the meeting was that they all spoke of President Wilson's great political strength.

Woman's Party Organized. A new party early entered the arena here. A woman's party was organized, but it soon showed symptoms of manliness. Its announced purpose was to compel the other parties to take a position in favor of equal suffrage. But it must not be supposed that it represented a unanimous sentiment among the woman advocates of suffrage.

The women proved their claim to political consideration by manifesting a spirit of independence quite equal to that exhibited by men. Doctor Anna Howard Shaw, former president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, dissented entirely from those who desire to organize the women into an independent party.

"It is foolish for the woman's party to come here and say to the men that we women have great political power, that we hold the balance of power, etc.," she said. "It isn't true. What we must do is to co-operate with men, and not fight them in politics."

Comparison of Meetings. In size the stand-pat Republican convention had much the advantage. The Coliseum, in which the sessions were held, seats some twelve thousand, while the Auditorium, in which the Progressives met, could hardly accommodate four thousand.

In enthusiasm the Progressives had the advantage, probably because they came here with their candidate picked, and were all for him, while the regular Republican convention had so many favorite sons under consideration that the delegates were not at liberty to join in applauding any one aspirant.

Temporary Chairman Harding did not mention any candidate, while Temporary Chairman Robins set the Progressive convention after by his eulogy of Colonel Roosevelt. While Senator Harding's chief points were greeted with applause, it was not the kind of applause that reverberates.

Platform Much the Same. Roosevelt's name, on the contrary, was the signal for cheering, shouting,

singing and parading that lasted more than an hour and a half.

It is some months since the Republican leaders conceived the idea of tying the protective system to the army and navy. It will be remembered that Congressman Mann included industrial preparedness in the qualified endorsement which he gave the administration's program. Protection was looking for a crash, and it was quick to avail itself of the support offered by the preparedness propaganda.

It was very easy for a high-tariff advocate to support a policy requiring larger appropriations because larger appropriations compel larger taxes. Regulars and Progressives alike recommend a tariff as a source from which to draw increased revenues. They defend taxes upon consumption on the ground that they are less felt than by direct taxes. It is the old defense, viz.: that by means of it more feathers can be obtained from the goose without squawking.

The Preparedness Idea. Those who attempt to measure the sentiment in favor of bigger appropriations for the army and navy by pa-

dent of Successful Issue in Encounter With G. O. P. This Fall.—Martin Glynn Delivers Key-note Speech.

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—The Democratic cohorts from over the United States and possessions beyond the seas were called to order this morning by National Chairman William F. McCombs, and when quiet was finally secured nominations were declared in order for the selection of a temporary chairman.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky had been selected by the committee to perform this task, and when he assumed the gavel the enthusiasm of the delegates knew no bounds.

When quiet prevailed delegations were requested to send in the names of the properly accredited delegates that a committee on credentials might be appointed and the work of the convention expedited thereby.

Senator James was the right man in the right place, and nipped many an incipient effort by budding orators to gain the ear of the body.

While the names were being canvassed the chairman introduced ex-Governor Martin Glynn of New York, who made a ringing address to the delegates and aroused the utmost applause.

Condemns Republicans. In his address Governor Glynn condemned the Republicans for vacillating indecision, and said they had no reason to ask any chance in the present administration, except that they wanted the offices. Lacking men and issues there could be no doubt of a Republican defeat this fall.

One of the features of the day was the "walkless parade" of the suffragists. Thousands of ladies, dressed in the chosen colors of yellow and white, lined the walks from the leading hotels to the Coliseum, where the convention was held, and not by mere force of numbers, urged the delegates silently to take up the question of woman suffrage. Never before has such a demonstration been witnessed as the women of the United States put on exhibition at St. Louis. Silent, but cheerful; solemn, but with due regard for each delegate's opinion it was impossible to reach the gathering place without passing apparently thousands of these thoughtful and serious faces. Many delegates were much impressed with the business-like appearance of these women, and it augurs well for their desires.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of any of the delegates as to the nomination of Wilson and Marshall. Some few under instructions will vote their first vice-presidential ballot for another than Indiana's famous Democrat, but all are assured that the two present incumbents will be nominated and triumphantly elected next November.

Beautiful Decorations. It has been many years since St. Louis has had such a large crowd of strangers to entertain, and every one seems to be doing his best to extend the hospitality of the city. Lavish displays of bunting and decorations, patriotic and beautiful, are seen on every side. Nothing has been left undone to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors, and on their returns to their respective stations the memory of the convention will be a pleasant thing to cherish all through life.

National Chairman McCombs has made the announcements as to what chaplains shall officiate at the various sessions of the convention. They are:

Dr. James W. Lee of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Archbishop John J. Glennon.

W. O. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate.

Rabbi Harrison of Temple Israel.

Rev. Dr. Arthur L. Odell of the Presbyterian church.

These clergymen will officiate as chaplain in the order in which their names appear.

Following the Flag. A woman may be fickle. Inconsistent, too, we find. May sometimes change her husband And often change her mind;

But in one thing she's as loyal As a soldier to his flag— She clings with moist persistence To her chemist powder rag.

Good Excuse. Church: He writes all his letters on a typewriter.

Gotham: That's so he'll have something to blame for the bad spelling.

Social Amenities. Proud Mother: This is a toy tea set my little girl has for afternoon parties. She likes to serve make-believe tea and make-believe sandwiches. It's a harmless fancy.

Guest: Perfectly! I've seen to grown-up affairs where they did it!

Democratic Guns Meet in St. Louis

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